conditions has often been difficult. The of, No doubt certain forms of monopoly vision must be vastly enlarged and the fac- must from time to time be restrained by tors in the problem are much increased. law, Hardly do we yet realize how many old

AS A TRADING ANIMAL.

enced succeeding ones. But his whole efas undisturbed by the governmental re- | began strictions of different countries, or varying

has increased among the nations the rela-

"The only men of dignity and state Were the minister and the magistrate." "The present condition of society has exaggeration, by employing a figure that will be understood by all who have atmanufacturer and their agents the carrier, really play the game. The doctor aters sit in the grandstand and explain the fine points to the ladies." LEARNED PROFESSIONS

"Past all question a constantly increasing per cent, of our ablest men do not enand length of vision to be found among the men who now do the world's business with them. The most absorbing question of ago the man with strong muscles who knocked his weaker brother down with a club was made to feel the power of municipal law. We are such profound believers in the efficacy of statutes that the State of Ohio for example seeks to amend the disordered condition of the body politic by enacting a small volume each alternate year. It is therefore perfectly natural that there hould be a multitude of efforts to restrain statute the man who in the struggle of ife assails his fellow-men with superior rains. But it is submitted with deference that there is a wide difference between the case of strong muscles and strong minds. The man with the club did not, except perhaps in rare instances, exercise his strength for the good of anybody. But it is of the highest importance to the whole people that gifted men should be permitted and even encouraged to employ

their mental powers. The laws of social existence are such also that it is well nigh impossible for any one to discover a better way of doing anything, and thereby accumulate wealth for himself, without conferring large benefits upon his fellow-men. It does not follow that because one man distances competitors in a certain field of human activity he should be restrained by law for the benefit of his less industrious or less gifted rivals. His success may enrich mankind much more than it does him, and it would be a wrong to all to compel a pace that

would suit the slowest competitor. "Whoever looks into any part of the animal world either among men or brutes or even considers vegetable life will at once discover that nature's law is strife. It will never end. The only question is under what rules shall men wage their mighty warfare. The process of biological evolution was merciless and often violent. The strong killed, ate, trampled or starved the weak. Extremists claim that the commercial evolution of to-day accomplishes similar resaying and printing things, but there is little in the enormous flow of words upon exactly locate. The novel feature in the

WILL NOT CEASE TO OPERATE. evolution will cease to operate for a single moment or be materially affected by stat- | thought peculiarly oppressive, utes of any legislature. Just what the dewelopment will be in particular directions or venture to foretell. If you stand on the great bridge at St. Louis and study the hurrying current below it will be impossible to predict the precise future of any drop of water. It may evaporate under the Southern sun, it may sink into the sand or find its way between great levees to the gulf. Its course may possibly be slightly nfluenced by the laws of Congress and the work of the Mississippi River Commission. But while there may be occasional eddies, of one thing you can be absolutely certain. The river will never flow back

over the falls of St. Anthony.

'No more is the commercial world going back to the days of the village mechanic and of clumsy, expensive and useless methods of manufacture and distribution. The day when each mechanic and merchant or those of each village and town had a little constituency where they were subject to slight interference from without is gone never to return. With it have gone many of the old maxims declaring the necessity and beneficence of unlimited competition. The competition that was once regarded as healthy because unlimited was in fact limited by the difficulties of communication and transportation. Again, modern life has called into existence a multitude of things that contribute vastly to its convenience and comfort, to which the principle of competition can have but little application. Gas, water, telephone and street-car companies are, for physical and other reasons, almost natural monopolies. The new condition is by no means perfact and will inevitably give place to something better. But it is better than anything that preceded it, notwithstanding flamboyant orators and hysterical newspapers. It is asserted that there is less opportunity for men of small means to prosecute an independent business. If this be true the value of such opportunities as were supposed to exist a half century ago is somewhat impaired by the statistical fact that more than 90 per cent, of all who then embarked in commercial enterprises became bankrupts. Again, when salaries of \$10,000 a year are not rare we must revise the old ideas of the relative advantages of the position of an employe who is really a man of unusual ability. If there are great captains of industry they must have able and well-paid Heutenants, and men whose thought and labor are of real value to the world will never go without reward.

GREAT COMPENSATIONS. "Amid all the clamor about the evils of great combinations it cannot be denied that there are also great compensations. There are but five great railway systems in the United States, but the business of transportation presents a marvel of cheapness, security and comfort. Thirty years ago there were railroad presidents in the city

tion. In the great world of commercial in- | these magnates extended perhaps to Madi- | movements of the mighty forces of nature tercourse change in methods has been so son, Peru or Vincennes. Their private cars | that go on forever without haste and withrapid as to cause some violent disturb- and other official equipages have disap- out rest.' But there are more potent influpeared, but in some way we get on and the "Enormous improvement in the means of plainest citizen rides to San Francisco or communication and transportation has Boston without change in such a coach come so suddenly that adjustment to new as the old railroad president never dreamed that no man cares to wholly disregard,

methods and maxims are obsolete. Experi- methods of great combinations for dealence constantly demonstrates that the ing in refined sugar and in oil. But longer enough that the decorator or the cateachings of ancient sages were for a dif- over against it all stands the fact that "That prince of lecturers, the genial in price or which are furnished with Adam Smith, charmed the generation to which he belonged and powerfully influfort was to discover what man could and | consoled somewhat by the undoubted fact | ticed naturally would do when considered mere- that more breakfast tables are furnished ly as a trading animal. He conceived him read than on any morning since the world its true value and its real obligations. An-

enormous product of improved machinery | times. In many large organizations liberal national sentiments and methods of life, and mammoth factories will soon so supply But we have fallen upon times when oceans all demands that the laborer will be withare but wider ferries and all men are our out employment. Nothing increases so rap- in the hands of kindly and broad-minded neighbors. All existing governments have idly and so easily as the objects which may be used and for which money may be spent. trade regulations of some kind for obtain- | Many of you have had an income of one ing revenue or attaining other objects | thousand dollars a year and felt sure that | Pennsylvania Company than of one that deemed important to the welfare of each if it ever became two thousand you would might operate a railroad connecting Darr-particular nation and having reference to have no difficulty in saving a considerable town and Paddy's Run. And if a strong is peculiar conditions. Practically no man | sum each year. Presently the larger inleft to lead the untrammeled life of a come came and were you not astonished at ading animal, guided only by natural in- the perfect ease with which you could nots and placed among those in substan- spendit? How the necessities of life multi-Ually the same condition with himself.

"Any surgical book that is fifteen years will use if it can be had cheap. The phrase old is almost worthless, and many famous 'necessities of life' has so changed its can distinguish the charlatan from the text-books on trade and tariffs are but lit- | meaning in a hundred years that some one, tle better. If the ideal conditions that perhaps an Irishman, has declared that he many of them presuppose ever existed, now cared nothing for the 'necessaries of stantly growing. they exist no more. Philosophical writers life' and that if he could have the luxuries who discuss the origin of society and civil he would do without the necessaries.

Institutions are fond of depicting what | "The reveler in calamity need but look would happen if a ship's company were about him and observe the people and their ing out of mere personal relations, the cast on a remote island and obliged to es- manner of life to discover that there is great business of every citizen should be tablish government. They usually really something wrong with his extreme theories. have in mind a pleasant and fertile island When William III entered London in politics. Not politics in the ignoble meanand a company of intelligent English peo- | triumph after the treaty of Ryswick he ple. At present there are at least two dif- was greatly impressed by the multitude of culties in imagaining such a community. | well-dressed and comfortable people that First, the entire absence of remote islands | greeted him. But how insignificant a specwhere anybody can live; second, the inevi- tacle it was, when compared with the table immigrants with different ideas and | mighty concourse enjoying comforts and inethods of life. Commerce confronts real- | luxuries that William himself could not ties and deals with them. As intercourse | command, that will crowd the historic banks of the Thames to witness the ceretive importance of the man who buys and | monies attending the coronation of Ed sells, or produces something to sell, has ward the Seventh! If a few have gained increased correspondingly. The poet tells wealth, what an enormous improvement of a day not so long ago when has been wrought in the condition of the whole people in these two centuries! CONSTANT DISCONTENT.

"But if there is to be constant progress been wittily described, no doubt with some there must be constant discontent. The ever-present problem is as to the best college at any time within thirty | methods of improvement. It is plain that The producer, the merchant, the little can or ought to be done by legislation dictated by envy or anger. It will altends with arnica and court plaster. Judges | ways be difficult, even if desirable, to name and lawyers act as umpires, while preach- in a statute any sum as a limit for accumulation. There can be no agreement as to what the maximum should be, as each person desires it fixed a little beyond his own expectations. Nor could any fixed rule on this subject produce anything approachgage in the three learned professions of the | ing equality of condition. There would still old days. The audacity, intelligence, breadth | be a struggle to reach the limit in which many would fail. It is also a mistake to suppose that the evils of the existing conditions would be sensibly lessened if a impresses all who come in close contact | dozen men of great wealth and financial power could be restrained or removed from he body politic. Their pre-eminence atour time is to what rules shall these com- tracts notice, their names are on every mercial giants be subjected? Many years | tongue, but lacking them the struggle

"If some bright summer morning your swarthy guide should allow your light boat to drift quietly upon the clear waters of a lake in the heart of the great Canadian wilderness, lay aside your fishing rod, lean over the gunwale and watch attentively the tragedy of life below. You will note the great muscalonge lying lazily near the bottom and keeping well in the shadows of the rocks or weeds. The size attracts attention. He feeds when there is opportunity and requires no tiny morsel. But tude of minnows in the shoal water and mark the cause. It is not the great fish, but a number of half-grown black bass whose activity is unremitting and whose

The scene is in some measure typical of the struggles of commercial life. The ambitious young man who has a million and wants another can make serious trouble for his feebler neighbors. And so in turn can one who has less, and if there is to be relief by elimination or suppression who will say when it shall stop? There may be laws that will in some degree modify and delay the progress of natural and inevitable development, and make the transition from old to new conditions somewhat less disturbing. When commerce is world-wide, laws enacted by the greatest nation encounter trouble enough on account of influences and conditions beyond the field of their operation, and attempted regulation by such States as the forty-five of the American Union must be at least perplexing and ineffective, if not absolutely harm-

PREVENT DISCRIMINATION. "Discriminations by carriers against persons and localities should be prevented by the most stringent laws. For revenue primarily and incidentally to discourage in some degree undue accumulations, reasonsults by somewhat slower and milder able succession and income taxes may permeans. There are now vast facilities for haps be justified. Corporations that serve the public directly should be controlled by this subject that is new. Complaints of regulating the kind of service and charges monopoly and oppression by the rich are therefor. So long as these subjects are left older than Aristotle and the plaintive story | to the unrestrained control of boards of diof how 'Wealth accumulates and men de- rectors all petty exactions, such as special cay' has been the theme of thousands of taxes and large assessments for breach of orators and poets. There has always been duty or negligence, avail little. All such much fond regret for the good old times | extraordinary expenses are simply added to which, when pressed, nobody is ever able to freights and fares. That competition may be upon favorable terms as well as from present situation is the unusual rapidity and other considerations, each company strives extent of certain changes of method making | to have such assessments as small as possi-It difficult for many to adjust themselves to | ble, but when the inevitable amount is ascertained, the aggregate of all exactions one escape. If he neither travels nor ships, "But, whatever cases of temporary or the freight affects the price of much that individual distress may occur, there is no he buys and sells. This burden does not reason to believe that the universal law of fall upon the rich chiefly. It becomes in the last analysis substantially a tax per

"Further than this, it is of the first ime steadily and uniformly enforced. We right to go anywhere in this building." the rapidity of its progress no one would have too many statutes like old guns in an arsenal that are only brought out in times of unusual excitement and then mainly used to make a noise. Such laws are much | show you worse than none, for they often furnish the dishonest operator his opportunity and may render lawful methods commercially im-

ences than statutes, and to these I wish to direct special attention. There is rapidly developing in modern society a sentiment which requires that one be something more than rich before he is honored or envied. It may not as yet be a disgrace to die rich, "There is much just criticism of some but it is already disreputable to make such an end the chief object of living. It is no terer can be given carte blanche. The taste, there are perhaps no two articles of culture and refinement of the host or hostcommon use which have fallen so much | ess must dominate all. The man who buys such books as will fit his shelves cuts a figsit at our breakfast tables and read sensa- thinks of that. Besides his magnificent tional headlines about sugar we may be personality a mere heap of gold is unno-

"On every hand evidence accumulates that wealth is recognizing more and more drew Carnegie living and Cecil Rhodes dead represent most nobly the spirit of the | wages, pensions, provisions for accident and old age declare the management to be men. In spite of all the noisy denunciation of large enterprises, it is probably better fortune to-day to be an employe of the man, filled with a sincere desire to be useful to his fellow-men, were given choice of the presidency of two such railroads, he would not hesitate as to which afforded the statesman, when subjects such as we are considering are being discussed, is con-CITIZENS AND POLITICS.

"In a democracy after the duties growgreat business of every citizen should be ing of modern times but in the honorable sense of the ancient Greek whence the word comes. Once it meant one interested in the welfare of the city, now it too often means one interested in his own welfare at the expense of the city. To the consideration of all questions likely to embitter classes, should be brought good temper, breadth of vision and steady courage—courage of the kind described in the noble definition of Macbeth—'I dare do all that may become a man, who dares do more is

"Against the clamor of pessimists I confidently believe that there has been and now is a steady growth in civic virtue. Not only so, but the strife of the world even in and softened. Such terms as Great Britain has just granted in South Africa would have been impossible at the close of a Napoleonic war and the magnificent conduct of the United States in Cuba is beyond the imagination of a Caesar. In the inevitable conflicts of the commercial world may we not hope that men will be more and more inclined to reason together and that all will insist that while the rivalry may be keen. yet it must be manly and kindly. After all the form of government and the methods of life under it must depend upon the char-

acter of the units of population. "Public law and private life are or must soon become the expression of the composite intelligence and conscience of the whole people. Each year our schools, great and small, send forth an army such as has never been seen in any other period of the world's history, each individual qualified in greater or less degree to discern the true, avoid the false, and live a rational human life. The effect is being felt and must increase. Strife, dogmatism, ignorance and unenlightened selfishness must and will be moderated and diminished and this world become each year a better place to live in and possibly a better place to go from. But we must not forget for a moment that whatever masses and combinations may accomplish, the initiative is still with the individual. He is the unit of force. He must keep loyal to high ideals.

OLD WOODEN NAVY. "The grand old wooden navy was splendidly commanded and was of the best New England oak, but its strength was not in its commanders or its timbers. It was manned by seamen from Gloucester and Nantucket and many another famous school for American sailors. When the hurricane shrieked through the cordage and the rolling billows seemed to touch the hurrying clouds they could reef the top gallant sail at midnight and with sinews of iron hold the prow against the wind and make for the open sea. They were such men as hardly needed to hear the heroic Lawrence say, 'Don't give up the ship.

"So the strength of the ship of state is not in our leaders nor yet in the timbers, though selected and adjusted by the fathers. Its safety is in the hands of the multitude of living men who are charged each day with its navigation. Constitutions and laws, however excellent, are but words. A government 'of the people, by the people and for the people' is every hour a thing of the street and market place. "It is living, growing and developing, New conditions are constantly being evolved from those that are passing away. The life of each day must be determined by living men. As we travel on we shall hear much clamor, supposed by earnest people, now of one class and now of another, to be in the interest of the public welfare, and all who exclaim lo here! and lo there! will be found marching under the

"Let us fondly hope that Americans with calm judgment, clear vision and stout hearts will still walk the deck of the ship of state and despite clamor, storm and stress hold it firmly to its true course; and in the conflicts and difficulties of peaceful life not less than in those of war may all hear not day a paraphrase of the stirring call of Lord Nelson, America 'expects every man

banners of Reform.

Gallery for Taxpayers.

Washington Post. A visitor to the Capitol burst into the press gallery of the House. "I beg your pardon," said Doorkeeper

capita which if levied directly, would be | Mann, "but this gallery is reserved for the "I don't care about that," replied the portance that whatever laws exist should | visitor. "I am a taxpayer, and I have a "Oh," said Mr. Mann, "if you are a taxpayer, that's different. We have a special gallery reserved for taxpayers. Let me

And Mr. Mann blandly conducted the visitor to the public gallery. "Thank you very much," said the stranger, quite satisfied with the attention which "The administration of municipal law he had received.



WOULD GET HIS WISH. Mr. Hiulz-i feel so terrible that I wish I were dead. Mrs. Hintz-Then I'll send right off for the doctor.

The Ayres Bulletin PARASOLS The umbrella man has

changed his mind; the fourth floor exhibition will continue two days longer. By that time you should have selected your parasol. This display room for Parasols has been

a great success for both our customers and ourselves. We have sold many more Parasols than during seasons past, and customers have been a unit in pronouncing the new method of selecting far preferable to choosing at the counter. But all good things end, and Tuesday will be the wind-up of the green-room Parasol show.

SUGGESTIONS For Summer Home Decoration

Inexpensive and artistic poster pictures reproduced from drawings by the most eminent modern artists. Ayres prices are lower than you'll find elsewhere.

11x14 colored Japanese Pictures 150 yard. 12x17 Posters by Stanlaws and Zim......250 Photochroms, 200 different subjects, mounted......450 17x27 Stanlaws Posters......600 Heads by F. Allen Gilbert, mounted, 15x17 size, 10 different subjects 800 Army and Navy Posters by Christy 600

Portraits from the Romantic Drama by Christy's Golf Girl, Morning Drive, Christy's "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Their First Hazard." "Four-in-Hand." "Hyde Park," "Oxford Coach" "Bright-

on," "Fallowfield Hunt," by Ceell Al-Travis's Automobile Pictures .. 83.75 Four new Oriental Pictures just received are "Queens of the Harem". 85.50 "Siesta" "The Favorite," "The Rehersal" at, each......82.00 Oriental Masks, six designs, at \$2 Indian Masks at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50

and......84.00

GOWN SPECIALS

Cambric Gowns-V neck, finished in torchon lace, yoke trimmed in dainty tucks and insertion; \$1.29 regularly. Special price.....980 Gowns of cambric, made with small

revers in front, revers, collar and sleeves Cambric Gowns, with yokes trimmed in embroidery, tucks and hemstitch-

FINE GINGHAMS Two little lots reduced to

half price for speedy clearance. Finest Scotch goods for 19c a

Ten pieces remain of 39c and 50c novelty Ginghams; you choose now at 190 Striped Scotch Madras in pretty mottled effects for the tub suit, a yard 190

"ARNOLD" GOODS

Being knit (not woven) of the softest materials possible, we can recommend them as being Perfect Summer Underwear

hot weather. Knit Knickerbocker Drawers for chil-

dren of from two to eight years insure perfect comfort during the heated term. The pattern is full, the fabric elastic and porous, thus allowing perfect freedom of These knit garments will outwear mus-

lin and cambric because of ease in laundering, and are cooler, more comfortable and healthful in every way. The reasonable price places the "Ar-

nold" Knit Knickerbocker Drawers for children within the reach of every mother. They sell at from 35 cents to 80c, according to trimming and quality.

WASH GOODS

It's "hay-making time" for cotton manufacturers. What they don't sell in June they won't sell at all. There's little opportunity to duplicate the big successes at any price, but "job lots," "short lines" and "broken cases" are to be had at surprisingly low prices. mer cottons.

Thirty pieces of Batistes and Dimities, both light and dark colors, in stripes and figures, 10c and 1256c qualities, on Genuine Belfast Dimities, in an almost complete range of popular plain colors, the sort you're asked 25c a yard for

everywhere; this lot at.....190 Plain black Pique, imported, 50c quality, a yard......290 Quite a bunch of 50e goods, including German Linens and Charvays, in plain colors, stripes and figured designs, repriced......390 French Lisse and Opalines, materials

which have been popular sellers at 50c and 59c a yard, will now be closed out at...... 390 and 290 All mercerized Grenadines, including white and colored designs, 59c, 75c and 85c qualitles, reduced to 490

Indiana's Greatest Distributors of

FOR SUMMER WEAT Not too heavy, not too high

priced, but shimmery silken textiles that yield a maximum of service considering their cost and very light weight.

Bright black Taffeta, feather-weight but strong, the kind we've been selling at 50c a yard, now repriced 370 White Wash Silks, every fibre pure, sev-

eral widths, priced accordingly-590, 490 and 890 Corded Wash Silks, either black or white, as well as colored effects, a yd ... 490 French dyed black China Silk, measuring 23 inches in width, a yard 500 Black Shanghai Silk, "sun" dyed, two excellent qualities at-

81.00 and 750

Chency Bros', fast dyed Pongee Silk, none Embroidered Pongees and Shantungs at

Black Crepe de Chines, colors too, surprisingly good quality for 81.00 Pekin striped gauze Grenadines, 42 inches wide, French made, a yard ... 81.00

For Brides, Graduates

And others not so prominent-We've indulged in a few just ly before the public, this month to give price spice to this al- of weddings and commenceways attractive range of sum- ments. The handsomest of fine footwear is here, perfect in every detail approved by

Strap Slippers with opera, French or high Louis heels-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 strap

Sailor Ties, Court Ties and Opera Slippers of patent leather or patent kid.

Oxfords in all styles and leathers and Colonial designs in all leather fluishes and kinds of buckles. Queen Quality Oxfords \$2.50 and \$3.

Other low cut Shoes and Slippers \$1.50

WASH SKIRTS

The limit of good value is well nigh reached in these two dress skirt propositions.

Walking Skirts of either pique or linea, made with plain stitched flare, simple Figured Pique Skirts in plain flare style trimmed with three narrow bias bands

of plain pique 86 25

OFFERS AN ATTRACTION TO OBSER-VERS, BUT VICTIMS SUFFER.

A Vienna Expert Talks of It as a Disease and Discourses of Its Cure-The Diagnosis.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. VIENNA, June 2 .- If you have the blushing habit, this is the time to "forget it," according to Dr. Eulenberg, the noted Vienna professor, who made blushing a special study for a number of years.

"Young girls and effeminate men, children and old offenders blush less often during only on great days like Trafalgar but every | the heated season than in the fall, winter and spring. In summer, then, they should try to rid themselves of the habit." But even summer has its critical days for

blushers. "When a thunderstorm is in the air, and in the damp of the early morning and late at night, persons addicted to the habit blush most often and most violently." says the professor, who distinguishes between two kinds of blushing - blushing caused by extraordinary sensitiveness, extreme bashfulness or modesty, and blushing because of the blusher's apprehension of the act of blushing.

Professor Eulenburg spent some time in the United Staes and says the average American girl is more often free from the blushing habit than her sisters in Europe. Still, 40 per cent. have it, though few own up to it. Some very interesting cases of blushing among American society girls and women came under the professor's observation.

"Europeans," he says, "are wont to call the American girl unduly advanced and calculating, but my observation shows that she has a great deal of sensitiveness stored up in her, for if she had not the blood would not rise so often to her cheeks on small or no provocation." The writer tells of a beautiful Newport

heiress whose name must be withheld for professional reasons. "She is extremely pretty and famous for her beautifully modeled arms and neck,

about which all the foreign artists visiting there used to rave. "But this fine neck, her chief glory, proved also a source of continuous annoy-

WITHDREW FROM SOCIETY. "When this young woman appeared in a low-cut dress on the occasion of balls, dinners and receptions, she was bound to over-

hear such remarks as, 'Have you ever seen

"That was enough to color her face a deep red, and immediately 'everybody was on to her,' as they say in America. Then, when she saw many laughing eyes fastened upon her, the flush would spread to her neck and bosom and even her arms. And in the end it was no longer pretty.

"But this young woman suffers not only outwardly-she loses all self-control when blushing. She cannot speak connectedly, as her thoughts become confused. I learned that she had undergone treatment for nervousness, but it did no good. She is now taking the only cure that promises real success-she keeps away from society. The 'only,' I said, because her case is a singular one, for she suffers from both kinds of

blushing at the same time." Still more singular is the case of a leading actress who consulted the professor during his stay in this country. "The pa-

THE HABIT OF BLUSHING tient," he says, "ruined her complexion to walk on the general promenade because by excessive use of white grease paint and he was liable to meet there receive who during the performance, something went | blushing at some future occasion wrong, as in such an emergency her countenance and the exposed parts of her body would be liable to become crimson. That,

she feared, would mar her performance.

THE MAN WHO BLUSHES.

While a pretty girl, listening to a compliment or a declaration of love, with a blushing cheek is certainly an agreeable, if not always a pretty picture, a blushing man is invariably an abomination. Strong men do not blush. Only the weak, womanish, supersensitive men do, according to Eulenburg, and only very few get over it

as they grow old. "Blushing men are seldom cured." he says, "because, like that Newport heiress, they usually have it in both forms and knows a family of fourteen, all of whom, because, more often than not, they suffer except the mother, have the blushing habit, from heart disease at the same time. The the father being the boss blusher and sevdisorderly heart produces apprehension of eral of his sisters, married and unmarried. danger, their blushes are due to a want of also suffer from the affection." control of thought and of sentiment."

Americans whom he was hired to cure of regular pulse and excited heart. the blushing habit. "With some of them," he says, "the fear | the case of a society woman who was

of blushing had become almost a mania. driven mad by her liability to blush on all They were always asking themselves: 'Am | and every occasion. The lady's condition I blushing?" When they intended to address | was finally greatly improved by her transa lady they were hampered by the thought, fer from a chamber papered in red and 'Now, I will blush and she will take me for

tients of the habit by teaching them that occasional fits of insanity at the sight of most of the things they blushed for were red dresses, ribbons, etc. "Red," says not worth the trouble and excitement. "Young men," he continues, "only too does on a bull."

frequently allow their feelings to run rloting their real feelings."

by excessive use of white grease paint ap- he was liable to meet there persons who plied to her face and neck. The reason | might stop him to ask questions that was this: She feared to make an ugly would make him blush. This man said he appearance behind the footlights when, often blushed when alone for fear of "To blushing men and women with fam-

ily I say: 'If you have a boy or girl who

bushes under a reproach, or for fear of being found out, do not tell them of it, for "This victim of the blushing habit was | if you do you will arouse in them an apstill young and comely," adds the professor. | prehension of the danger. If the child has "Among old stagers, I never came across a any steadiness of mind you will undermine it; if he has no stamina you will completely unsettle him. There are foolish people who think their children are innocent as long as they can blush. What nonsense! Among my patients were several who in their youth were paraded 'as shining examples' because of their sensitiveness. They couldn't tell a lie without blushing, and their foolish mothers re-

joiced in the fact." BLUSHING HEREDITARY.

"In many cases," says Professor Eulenburg, "blushing is hereditary." The writer

Eulenburg tells of a blushing fit lasting Eulenburg tells of several sons of rich for hours and accompanied by anxiety, ir-A Paris colleague told Dr. Eulenburg of

furnished in mahogany, to a green room having oak furniture. This person is now Eulenburg cured a number of male pa- again in society, but continues subject to Eulenburg, "acts on many blushers as it

there is the rub. Some society men drop | hide their condition. When walking, they account for his blushing face. the habit after a few seasons in the world, | draw their hats deep into the face, while because they learn to assume a mask hid- sitting in the park they feign to be tired; the blushing habit soon after entering upon others habitually carry an umbrella or sun- marriage; in others it disappears when they As to the medical aspect of male blush- shade. One woman, being afraid of meeting | get over their first youth. ers, Eulenburg states what follows: her acquaintances on Broadway, made it a Their breast is usually not affected by the practice to study the show windows whenflush, but their ears become very red and ever she saw somebody approaching whom



TO BE SURE. Irate Customer-Look here, you guaranteed this coat to wear like iron. and just look how rusty it has got. Tailor-Well, iron gets rusty, too, don't it?

Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901

Spring Forks, Cushion Frames, Pierce Coaster Brakes.... Chainless and WESTING 219 Mass. Avenue...

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SAWS AND MILL SUPPLIES.



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on leave of absence, but is forever tippling Blushers adopt all sorts of practices to when on duty. He thinks the liquor may

"Most women," says the professor, "lose

CAUSE OF BLUSHING. Blushing is due to a relaxation of the muscular layer of the arteries of the face, their nose heated, as a thermometer in- she knew. In Washington lives a colonel of neck and breast, allowing an extra quanserted in the nostrils will show. One cavalry with leanings towards temper- tity of blood to flow to the skin. Mental blusher under my observation was afraid ance. He practices total abstinance when causes, operating through the brain, exert a general influence on the capillary circulation, and blushes result. Any uncertain stir to the feelings may be productive of blushes in those hereditarily inclined. Others blush on account of painful shock, occasioned by shame, remorse, grief, by reproaches from superiors or friends. An ox offender in the blushing line told Dr. Eulenburg that the fear of blushing, kept alive by the taunts of his friends, caused his depression of spirits, which once or twice carried him to the verge of suicide. The professor tells of a society woman who suffered nervous prostration as a consequence of the teasings of her friends that made her blush for fun. Some of the sufferers say that during the act of blushing the blood seems to rise from the heart to the temples, causing a prickling sensation that sometimes makes them feel as if pricked with thousands of needles. "Habitual blushers should consult a specialist fer nervous diseases," says Dr. Eulenburg. "The cure should begin in summer, when the habit is at lowest ebb.

> "When children suffer from it the parents should take notice that there is something wrong with the nervous system of their offspring and they should do everything in their power to guard the little ones against morbid sensitiveness."